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DREYFUS HAS LOST HOPE. COURT MARTIAL'S VERDICT WILL BE

RENDERED TO-DAY.

The Prisoner Expects to Be Condemned and Has So Informed His Wife-Rumors That His Conviction May Be Followed by His Release - Maitre Demange's Plea for His Client Moves His Heavers to Tears - The Crisis Before France

Special Cable Despatel to THE BUR. RENNES, Sept. 8,-The court-martial has deeided to render its verdict to-morrow. This is in deflance of the Government's reasonable request, and is on a par with the other highhanded decisions of this strange tribunal. There are only two hypotheses for to-night's extraordinary situation. Either a great mawrite of the observers at Rennes will be astonished by the acquittal of the prisoner, or to-morrow will witness the first act in the wickedest revolution of modern times. It is longer possible to put an honest conarruction upon a verdict of condemnation. If Dreyfus is pronounced guilty, it will be the first move in a bold and carefully arranged conspiracy for the establishment of a military dietatorship.

The indications are that the Government in Paris is fully aware of the terrible crisis which confronts it. The preparations to meet this crisis, so far as Rennes is concerned, are most extraordinary, and similar arrangements have indoubtedly been made in Paris and else-

Such is the ominous, despairing view taken by almost the whole Dreyfus party to-night. The departure of the Generals by order of the Government leaves few prominent anti-Dreyfusites in Rennes. Such as are here, wever, are by no means confident of the condemnation of the prisoner. On the whole, although there are many signs unfavorable to the accused, he would be a rash man who would prophesy with any positiveness what vote the seven judges will cast.

DESTFUS PREPARED FOR THE WORST.

The most pitiful feature of the whole situation to-night is the fact that Dreyfus himself expects to be condemned to-morrow. This transpired in what may prove the last interview he will have with his wife. This afternoon Mme. Dreyfus, whose rôle has been lost sight of in the exciting drama of the past five weeks, went to the prison on her daily visit at half-past 3. Throughout the trial been the mainstay, comfort and support of her husband. She has spent every moment in his cell that the authorities would allow her. She has not doubted for a moment that the result of the long ordeal would be the complete vindication and rehabilitation of her husband. She went to him to-day full of hope and confidence. She came away a broken-down, weeping and despairing woman. Her grief, which she was unable to conceal even in the short journey to her house, visibly overwhelmed her.

Dreyfus had previously received the advice from his counsel to nerve himself against any eventuality. It appears that the warning was not necessary, for the prisoner had already formed the conviction that a majority, if not all, the judges are against him.

How he conveyed the news to his wife and what passed between them in the painful hour they were together, none but themselves knows for the rigor of the jail regulations was decently relaxed by the concession of entire privacy for the interview. There is the authority of his lawyers for saying that Dreyfus's marvellous courage is still sustaining him and that he has sufficient strength to meet whatever may befall him

WOULD HE RETURN TO DEVIL'S ISLAND? Rennes is discussing to-night, after the usual French fashion of tumping at conclusions, the sentence which the Court will pronounce. The Court has wide discretion in this matter. Few part of the Generals' campaign, that the Court l impose a sentence of five years imprisonment, which counting the time already served would expire next December; but the understanding is that President Loubet will gran the prisoner's release almost immediately

after such a sentence is pronounced. Dreyfus, however, is not yet condemned. To night's panic in the ranks of the Dreyfusites may prove to be like the bine funk sebool children experience before a critical examina-

Major Carrière, the Government prosecutor will not speak again, and Maltre Labori will make no address. Should the pleadings end before noon the Court will immediately retire to prepare its verdict, the military regulations forbidding any adjournment when a case is finished until judgment is pronounced.

M. Taunay, vice-President of the Fraternal and Mutual Association of the Judicial Press of Paris, after an interview with Col. Jouaust. President of the court-martial officially in formed the newspaper correspondents that the verdict will be rendered to-morrow

M. DEMANGE'S PLEA FOR DREYFUS.

If emotion could save Dreyfus, and emotion counts for much in France, he would be acquitted. The great plea which Maltre Demange made for his client to-day first astonished and then took complete possession of his hearers. Within an hour after his opening ords at the session of the court-martial two of the seven Judges were visibly weeping and more than half the audience were in tears. It would be altogether unfair to describe the plea as merely an appeal to pity or commiseration. Indeed, it developed into the mos masterly presentation and analysis of the facts

in the case which has yet been made The veteran advocate had a brilliant audience as well as a great cause to inspire him. The larger proportion of the women present were dressed in brighter costumes than ever before Lord Chief Justice Russell of England, who eams from Paris to hear the summing up of a more famous case than any that even he was ever engaged in, sat between M. Paléologue, the Foreign Office expert, and M. Chanoine in of the Judges. M. Cavaignae, the former Minister of War, and M. Trarieux. former Minister of Justice, whom this case has made the bitterest enemies, sat almost side by side in seats previously occupied by witnesses. The phalanx of Generals was the only familian

feature missing. APPEALING FOR JUSTICE.

M. Demange began his closing address immediately after the opening of the court. speaking from his place on the right of the stage. He is by no means a finished orator in voice, appearance or methods, but his manner is sympathetic, his earnestness heartsearching and his words compel attention. He opened with an impassioned personal defence of himself and M. Labori against the attacks on their loyalty and patriotism. He said that as the son of a soldier he admitted no man was his superior in love of country or respect for its

Then, taking up his great task, Maltre Demange defended the honesty and good faith of the 1894 court-martial, whose decision he declared, would have been different if the members of the court had before them samples Esterhazy's handwriting. The situation was now entirely different, and he begged the Court to strip the case of the mass of political, personal and other illegitimate issues. The speaker then dealt with Dreyfus's attitude and behavior from the day of the accusation until now. He dismissed Capt. Lebrun-Benaud's

story of the confession almost with contempt. Even the Government prosecutor, Major Carrière, thought this story not worthy of mention in his cioning address yesterday, M. Demange said, and he proceeded to contrast Lebrun Renaud's story with the spoken and written words of the prisoner during his long martyr-dom on Devil's Isie. He read extracts from many of Dreyfus's letters to his wife and from

a journal kept by the prisoner during all his

sufferings. APPECTED TO TEARS

"Are these the thoughts of a traitor?" asked the advocate. "Could a traitor keep his eyes fixed on Heaven in hope through all these agonies? Every page is filled with his protestations of innocence and his love for his country and its flag. Gentlemen, these words ring true; they come from the soul. The man who spoke them and wrote them cannot be

It was impossible to listen unmoved to the heartrending words with which the advocate pictured the five years' torture of the victim of the nation's injustice, and there was scarcely a dry eye when the subject was dropped and the speaker turned to less pathetic details of his case. The prisoner himself sat most of the time rigid and showing almost no emotion. but finally was obliged to wipe the tears from his eves

Dropping entirely the pathetic note which had areused the sympathies of even his opponents, M. Demange began a clear, logical analysis of the evidence. He first dissected the documents submitted secretly to the 1894 courtmartial, pointing out that they were either irrelevant or implicated Esterhagy. He amphasized the irreconciliability of the theories of Gen. Mercier and ex-Minister of War Cavalganc, exposing the latter's bigoted prejudies and ridiculing his assumption of infallibility. Then he dealt briefly with Col. Henry's rôle in the case, dismissing him with these words:

"You remember Henry's syldence in the 1894 trial! You recall his solemn declaration that Drayfus was a traitor! Now you knew the real character of the man who more than any other sent Drayfus to Davil's Island 'To day he lies in a self-made grave, dishonored, convicted of forgery and bearing false witness. Thus the chief witness of 1894 fades into mist and nothingness before the Judges of 1899,"

PROOFS OF DREYFUS'S INNOCENCE. Maltre Demange next discussed at some ength the attitude of Col. Schwartzkoppen and

Major Panizzardi, the military attachés of Germany and Italy, declaring it was impossible to believe, despite the familiar phrase about the lies of diplomacy, that these two men should give their word of honor to their ambassadors that they had never had relations with Dreylus and that they were speaking falsely. In regard to the secret dossier, which he was

unable to discuss, M. Demange contented himself with the emphatic declaration that the documents in the dossier clearly prove the innocence of Dreyfus. This affirmation, which was made with great force and emphasis. called our the first manifestation by the audience and there was a spontaneous outburst of applause.

The Court then rose and took a recess for half an hour.

Resuming his speech at 10 o'clock, M. Demange disposed, one after another, of such points as Mathieu Dreyfus's reputed attempt to corrupt Col. Sandherr, the witness Muller's absurd story of his invasion of the German Emperor's bed-chamber and the Servian refugee Cernuschi's insane Imaginings. He discussed at some length the point insisted upon by many witnesses for the prosecution that Drevius showed an inordinate curiosity at the War Office. "This man was sent to headquarters as a student for this very purpose," declared M. Demange. "It was his duty to inform himself in his profession. It was in famous that as soon as he was accused of treason this praiseworthy trait was turned to his discredit. Is it conceivable that a traitor should freely confide in his comrades? Is it believe that the prisoner will be sent back to | credible that a traitor in a chance meeting Devil's Island. On the contrary, it is reported | with a brother officer should idiotically tell in military circles, and the report is so wide-spread in that quarter that one suspects it is such is the evidence brought against him here. Verily, gentlemen, even the Spanish Inquisition would have abandoned this charge when it saw the evidence on which it was based."

THE BORDERBAU.

Finally, Maltre Demange took up the bordereau, saying that this was the sole proof now as in 1894 really existing against the prisoner and because it had been shown that Dreyfus could have had access to some information named therein his accusers come here and say 'there's the traitor and this is the proof of his

The lawyer then entered on a technical analy sis of the bordereau which was not completed when Col. Jouaust granted an adjournment until to-morrow.

Maitre Labori has decided not to speak in behalf of the defence. He reached this decision on account of the manifest prejudice of the Court against him and his belief that anything he might say would do Dreyfus more harm than good. M. Demange will continue his argument for two hours to-morrow.

DREYFUS PARTY IN A PANIC.

A Verdict of Guilty Means Civil War in France, Says the Figure.

Special Cable Despatches to THE BUN RENNES, Sept. S .- A strange panic seems to have seized the Dreyfus party this afternoon. Even M Jaurès the Socialist lander who has been the most prominent champion of Dreyfus Rennes, now says there is no hope of the prisoner's acquittal.

al. Changine, who is here as the custodian of the secret dossier, telegraphed to Gen. de Galliffet, the Minister of War, yesterday, that he believed the verdict would be unanimous for condemnation of the prisoner, and that the Court would probably disregard the Government's request not to render a verdiet before Monday. To-day M. Chanoine telegraphed that the effect of M. Demange's plea was so great that probably one or two of the Judges would vote in Dreyfus's favor, but condemna-

tion was still certain in his opinion. This is the prevailing opinion at Rennes, but there is absolutely no definite information on which to base it. M. Jaurès says, with chara teristic emphasis: "We will turn France upside down if they condemn this man.

Panis, Sept. 8.-The Figure prints an important article on the result of the verdict of the Bennes court-martial. In the event of acquittal, it says, the Dreyfusites will not prove revengeful. Should Dreyfus be convicted his partisans will fight to the last, while the triumphant Nationalists will trample upon the Republic, and France will be discredited in the eyes of the whole civilized would and once more plunged into the miseries of

GERMANY CLEARS DREYFUS.

An Official Statement Repeating Previous Declarations for Humanity's Sake. Special Cable Besputch to Tun Stru.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.-An official statement is published repeating the declarations which the Government has made concerning Dreyfus. for the preservation of its own dignity and the fulfilment of a duty to humanity."

Pennsylvania Ralivoad Asnounces
The following changes in the New York and Long
Branch trains; Southbound, the 1:10 P. M. Saturday train will be withdrawn after Sept. D; the 5:00
A. M. and 2:55 P. M. welday trains will be withdrawn after Sept. 11; the 7:55 A. M. Sunday train
will be withdrawn after the 10th; returning, weekday
trains arriving New York Sils A. M. S.28 and 11; 25
P. M. will be withdrawn after the 11th, and Sunday
train agriving 11:25 P. M. will be withdrawn after
the 10th.—Adw.

PEACE OUTLOOK BETTER.

BRITISH CABINET'S DECISION IN REGARD TO THE TRANSFAAL.

Concessions Demanded From President Kruger-Troops to Be Sent to Africa From India and England - Hostilities Likely to Be Delayed for Several Weeks. Special Cable Despatches to Tun Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 9 .- A distinct reaction in the direction of peace, at any rate far as regards the immediate future, observable everywhere since meeting of the Cabinet yesterday It is now most probable, unless the Boers fire the first shot, or a chance collision of parties on the frontier precipitates a general outbreak, that hostili-ties will be postponed for several weeks. Hopes are revived that fresh negotiations will over come the obstacles in the way of a peaceful settlement, aithough there is general skepticism as to the permanency of any arrangement that may be reached.

The Standard, a conservative organ, which of late has been leading the demand for immediate hostilities, says this morning The Cabinet vesterday decided to give the Pretoria government another chance peace. Mr. Chamberlain's collengues unanimously gave him the most ample mandate to bring the controversy to a final issue. The Cabinet has not closed the door to President Krüger. Let him reflect that in the event of war, in which he cannot question the success of our side at whatever cost, conditions will undergo an invitable change." & The Daily Mail this morning says that

t looks as though a climb-down had already been effected on the question of a joint franchise conference. It adds that the Cabinet made a notable contribution to the cause of peace in taking adequate measures to ensure respect for the British claims. It is believed that the Cabinet did not consider it necessary to convoke Parliament for voting supplies or calling out the reserves.

The Telegraph says that the Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, agreed to the urgent the Natal Government for reinforcements and will send 10,000 that colony, The reinforcements will be drawn equally from India and Great Britain. At present the troops will be used for defensive pur-poses only. There is no question of an immediate ultimatum being sent to the Transvaal, but a entegorical answer to Sir Alfred Milner's proposals is demanded.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the

Standard says that Mr. Hofmyer, the Afrikander leader, telegraphed Friday that the position was black, but not hopeless. A despatch to the Times from Simia sava that the regiments intended for service

in South Africa have been ordered to hold themselves in rendiness for mmediate departure, but that they have not been ordered definitely as yet to take up The Times says: "The Cabinet took an im-

portant step in the right direction in requesting an immediate and categorical reply to the demands first advanced by Sir Alfred Milner at the Bloemfontein conference, and at the same time authorizing reinforcements in case of a nega When these reinforcements reply. shall have reached Africa the total British force there will be 23,000 men, which ought to be sufficient to secure the colonial frontiers against incursions. There is nothing resembling a wer fever in this country, but public opinion unquestionably hardened as it became plain that the real issue is whether or not the supremacy of the imperial government in South Africa is to remain a reality."

LONDON, Sept. 8 -- A large crowd assembled in Downing street at 11:30 this morning to see the Cabinet officers arrive. This was a very unusual circumstance. The police were not expecting a crowd, and were unable to prevent nany persons from entering the Government offices until reinforcements arrived. Every Minister was present except Viscount Cross, he Lord Privy Seal, who is at Balmoral

Besides sending a strongly worded cable lespatch asking President Krüger to answer the British demands within a fixed time, it s understood that the Cabinet ratified the orders for the movement of troops from India to Natal, which has already begun, and also for the reinforcement of the South African garrison from England. The reinforcements sanctioned are not regarded as being numer ous enough to allow the British to take the offensive and others are likely to follow.

The Pull Mall Gazette says that an unofficial ecount of the Cabinet meeting is to the effect hat the Ministers are absolutely of one mind The upshot of the proceedings, it is believed, will be that a strongly worded reply will be ent to State Secretary Reitz's latest despatch This reply, it is said, will contain a telling exposition of the British case with a point blank refusal to entertain the proposal that England should relinquish her suzerainty over the Fransyaal. There is also to be a pertinent reminder of the offer for a joint inquiry. The ranchise proposals, the despatch will say, cannot remain open indefinitely. Though not nultimatum in form, the despatch is one in

At the Admiralty everything is in an ad vanced state in regard to the requirements of he War Office in the matter of transportation acilities. A large number of shipowners and agents called at the Admiralty office morning and offered the use of ships. No decision has yet been reached as to whether the vessels shall be taken. The general feeling at the public departments and clubs is that hosillities are inevitable.

The stock market is disorganized owing to be crisis in the Transvaal. Mining stocks ar aitogether neglected, dealers refusing to trade in them. Consols fell s. Home railroads declined to to 1 on forced realizations. Amerian and foreign railroads are flat.

Cape Town, Sept. 8 .- It is stated that the Fransyaal will join both the Cape Town conerence and the joint inquiry. There was some doubt hitherto as to whether the republic had accepted both. This is said to have been due o the fact that the negotiations had become so involved that the Transvaal Government tself became confused. Arms and ammunition are being distributed

ratis in the northern districts of Natal. The Government has ordered a reduction of 50 per cent, in the third-class railroad from Johannesburg. This action fare taken order give poor people of that city a chance to leave many of them who were anxious to get away being prevented from doing so by lack of money to pay the fare demanded.

PRETORIA, Sept. S .- In his speech to the Volkarnad vesterday President Krüger said that he would swear before God that there was no suzerainty over the Transvaal, but that for the sake of peace he had asked about and suggested a commission to discuss the dispute with Great Britain. He hoped the Rand would await the reply to his suggestion. The Volksraad to-day concluded the debate

on the interpellation concerning the mobilization of British troops on the frontier, and dopted the foilowing resolution: "The Volksraad having considered that riendly correspondence is still passing between the two Governments, the concen

A School Directory. Illustrated Magazine free with to-morrow's Brooklyn Eagle. Price 3 cents.—Adv. tration of troops in great numbers near our borders has a detrimen tal and restless effect upon the in habitants of the State. Considering that the Transvani has lived in peace and friendship with all nations and desires to live in such

riendship and peace, it regretathe fact of con-

entration." The resolution expressed the Volksrand's opinion that in case of eventualities which might lead to enmity between the two countries or to war, the blame would not lie with

he Republic. As regards the stoppage of ammunition at Delagon Bay, the Volksraad trusts that the Government will not according to circumstances The Volksraad further resolved to drop the matter of concentration of troops on the border until theG overnment supplied further information. Although the information hitherto obtained is unsatisfactory, still, with a view to the results which may be obtained from the negotiations pending, the Volksraad limits itself to a declaration that it maintains the rights and independence of the Republic.

Panis, Sept 8 .- The Figure says, in referring to the crisis in South Africa, that the question is no longer one of political rights or electoral reform. The sole point at issue now is an in terpretation of the position of the Transvaal and Great Britain according to the conventions of 1881 and 1884.

WAKEMAN TO REMAIN IN OFFICE.

Secretary Gage Reads a Statement to the

Cabinet Disposing of the Question. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. - Secretary Gage read at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day a statement finally disposing of the recent investigation into the administration of Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of Merchandise at the port of New York. It was said at the Treasury Department before the meeting that the statement would be made public early in the afternoon, but it was announced afterward that it would be withheld until to-morrow, as the President and some members of the Cabinet suggested that modifications be made in the statement.

It is absolutely certain that Mr. Wakeman will be allowed to retain his office, and it has been stated that there was not the slightest change at any time subsequent to the close of the official investigation into the appraisers stores that Mr. Wakeman would be forced out. The President and Secretary Gage have declined absolutely to consider the recommendation of Senator Platt and Lemuel Quige that Mr. Wakeman's resignation be called for.

The statement to be issued by the Secretary f the Treasury to-morrow will review the facts of the appraisership controversy, including a detailed reference to the investigation carried on by the committee of Treasury special agents. The statement will contain no severe censure of Appraiser Wakeman, but will point out some instances in which he has made mistakes. which, however, are held in some cases not to be his own fault, but due rather to imperfections in the established system of appraising merchandise.

MUST STRENGTHEN OUR NAPY. Congressman Foss's Opinion After Investi-

gating Naval Affairs in Europe. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. - Representative seorge Edmund Foss of Chicago, who recently returned from Europe had a conference with time while abroad in investigating the naval affairs of England, Germany, Italy and France, He is a member of the House Naval Committee, He called to see Mr. McKinley by special request and will also hold a conference with the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Foss said to a reporter that he would spend his entire time between now and the assembling of Congress in formulating legislation affecting the Navy. predicted that at the next session of Congress there would be much legis-lation affecting the Navy, and that it is the President's intention to give the United States the finest sea fighting force in the world. The question of armament, he said, will be brought up at the next Congress, and stone docks will authorized in place of the present structures While in Germany he was entertained by the Emperor aboard the royal yacht. He denied the interview which was cabled from Berlin to

Mr. Foss was asked what was the feeling abroad regarding the United States, and replied: "The Emperor expressed the highest opinion of America and the desire that the re ations between this country and Germany may become more intimate. He had nothing but the highest words of praise for Dewey, and expressed the opinion that the Admiral is one o the greatest naval officers living. I found the same feeling all through the Continent. The var with Spain has done much to open the eyes of European countries regarding the United States as a fighting power."

JULES GUERIN IS MERRY.

Throws a Proclamation Out of His Window to Say So-Political Prisoners Let Go. Special Caple Despatch to THE SUR.

Paris, Sept. 8-Jules Guerin threw a proclamation out of a window of the house in the Rue de Chabrol where he and his followers have been besieged. The proclamation read as fol Though we are dying we are merry. We laugh at our beslegers."

Lissajoux and the other persons arrested in nnection with Sebastian Faure's manifestations have been released. The Conservative groups held a meeting to-day and voted to issue a proclamation against the Government denouncing the arbitrary arrests that have recently been made, and alleging that they constitute a menace to the rights and liberties of citizens and to the dignity of France.

JAMES B EUSTIS ILL.

Former Ambassador to France Very Low at His Newport Villa.

NEWPORT, R. L. Sept. 8.-The Hop. James B Eustis is seriously ill at his Newport villa, and o-night is reported as quite low. Mr. Eustis is well advanced in years and has not been well all summer. His present malady is pneumonia. Mr. Eustis was the United States Ambassador to France during the last Cleveland Administration. He was in Paris at the time of the Dreylus degradation and of late French papers have asserted that he had private information about the case in his possession. This Mr. Eustis denied only a few weeks ago.

YENESEI EXPEDITION FAILS

One of the Vessels Wrecked in the Ice and the Other Two Badly Damaged. Special Cable Bespatch to THE SUN.

LONDON. Sept. 8 .- A despatch to Lloyds Hammerfest, Norway, says that Yenesel River expedition is rethe turning to London, having been unable to reach the Obi on account of the ice. One of the vessels of the expedition, the Arthur was wrecked in the ice. Her crew was saved and are returning on the Maucestria. The Buccaneer another of the vessels, will follow the Maugestria. Both vessels have been badly

Governor of Yucatan Here. Gen. Canton of the Mexican army, Governor of Yucatan, and his staff, were passengers aboard the Ward Line steamship Seguranca, which arrived yesterday from Mexican ports

Visitors to the city should enjoy the Hudson River Day Line trips—good music, grar4 scenery—4dv.

ROW ON THE CASINO ROOF.

YOUNG MAN'S EJECTMENT BREAK! UP THE PERFORMANCE.

Rainy Night Audience Guyed the Perform ers and Riled the Stage Manager-Youth He Singled Out Refused to be Bounced and was Roughly Handled and Arrested.

Anyone on the Casino Roof Garden last night would have thought that he was in a Bowery concert hall in the palmy days of that thorough-An audience of about 300 persons had gathered to witness the show but the rain fell and they hurried under the shelter of a small tent stretched over the front rows of seats. This did not put the spectators in a bad humor. They laughed and joked with each other, and as the show was not especially to their liking. they began to guy the performers. Stage Manager Lawrence, who is a tall,

well-built man, presently announced from the stage that M. and Mile. would oblige in operatic selections. As the singers came out on the stage s young man seated near the front turned to his friends and announced. "There's Jean de Reszke and Emma Eames." This raised a laugh and angered Mr. Lawrence. Lawrence left the stage, and walking

down to the young man, who was well dressed youth wearing glasses, ordered him to quit making so much noise. The young man replied that he was not making any more noise than anybody else and that he was thoroughly enjoying himself. Lawrence then threatened to put him out and the young man laughed at him. Then Lawrence grew angrier.

"Stand up and I'll knock you down," shouted Lawrence.

The young man stood up and Lawrence promptly knocked him down. The young man's glasses fell from his face, but he got up and, though the smaller man, struck back a Lawrence. But Lawrence's blow had been the signal for a grand rush of waiters and the other employees of the roof garden. A lively time ensued. Tables were overturned. glasses were smashed chairs were upset and broken, women screamed and men swore. Finally the young man was thrown down one flight of stairs, hustled into the elevator and taken to the lobby, where he was turned over to Central Office Detective Fore, who is assigned to duty at the theatre. Foye in turn gave him into the custody of Policeman Hauck, of the West Thirtieth street station, who took him away.

The young man was thoroughly dilapidated when he reached the station His straw hat was torn to ribbons, his clothing was torn and soiled and two small streams were trickling down his face, which was covered with bruises. He said he was Charles H. Williams, 23 years old, a real estate agent, of 117 West 134th street. Stage Manager Lawrence and Manager James Lederer of the roof garden soon arrived at the station to press a charge

disorderly conduct against Williams. While Lawrence was telling his story thirty men and two women who had been among the audience, came into the station and said that they wanted to testify. They all declared that Williams had been than anybody else. more noisy and that Lawrence had brutally beaten and assaulted him without cause. At this Mr. Lederer said he did sh to prefer any particular evidence, not wish charge against the prisoner, especially as Mr. Williams had already said that he was sorry for what he had done.

"I am sorry that I made a noise," said Williams, "but I can't seeithat I did anything more than anybody else, and I am sure that I did nothing that would allow your people to beat me the way they did. They assaulted me in

the elevator, too Manager Lederer said that he guessed the best thing to do was to let the matter drop. and all of the parties left the station. The row had broken up the show, although the rest of the programme was carried out. It was given to empty benches however. E. E. Rice, for whom Lederer manages the show, called at the station later and in talking to the reporters, deprecated what had happened. He said he was sorry that his waiters had acted so precipitately.

GOT NO RECRUITS.

Anti-Expansionists of Mendville, Pa., Check the Enlistment of Soldiers There. PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 8.-Lieut. T. O. Mur.

hy, of the United States Army Recruiting Station here, returned to-day from Mead disgusted with the Meadville anti-Expansionists, who caused him to close the sub-recruiting station there and come away without a single recruit. The station was opened on Aug. 29 in charge of Private Baldwin, and in two days seventeen applicants had been examined and ave accepted. Mr. Murphy went up yesterday to swear the men in. None appeared, and Baldwin went out and brought them to the office. They refused to take the oath. One of

"My friends have been talking to me and telling me that Americans ought not to have anything to do with the war over there in the Philippines. They told me that these fellows ought to have a chance to be their own bosses and that this country is not giving them a square deal in fighting them. All the folks here feel that way and it will go hard with us fellows if we go into the army to go over to the Philippines. A lot of my friends tell me if I go the people here wont have any thing more to do with me, and I guess I wont

The other recruits bore this man out in this statement. Meadville is the seat of Allegheny University, a Methodist institution, and of a Unitarian college endowed by New Englanders. At Altoona fifteen recruits were secured yesterday and fourteen at New Castle.

DALTON CHALLENGES COLER. He Would Like to Debate the Ramapo

Matter in Public With the Comptroller. The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Eleventh Assembly district, of which Water Commissioner Dalton is the leader, held meeting last evening and listened to speech from Mr. Dalton in which he defended his advocacy of the proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company. Mr. Dalton said that in offering the contract his motives had been as pure as the water which the company proposed to supply to the city. Mr. Dalton added that he would be glad to meet Comptroller Coler on a public platform and defend the position which he took on the Ramapo contract.

Civil Justice Stiner made a speech in which he said that although his auditors might not be pinched for water now, the time was coming when they would feel the need of it.

POST OFFICE CLERK ARRESTED.

Has Been Stationed at One of the Stamp Windows-Charged with Theft. Post Office Inspector Jacobs arrested Joseph H. Kohle, 20 years old, of 262 West Twelfth treet last night. Kohle is a day clerk at stamp selling window in the Post Office. The charge against him is grand larceny. Inspector Another Hurricane in the West Indies. Jacobs refused to talk about the case and the Church street police tried to suppress news of

Poland Mineral Spring Water Recommended for purity and medicinal power.

M'KINLEY SATISFIED WITH OTIS The Question of His Recall Not Discussed

at Yesterday's Cabinet Meeting. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- After the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, a story was in circulahad considered the question of reliev-ing Gen. Otis of supreme command of the military forces in the Philippines, and that there was a difference of opinion between the President and Secretary Root as to the selection of Gen. Otis's successor. No verification whatever of the story can be found. While officials who would be informed concerning the matter are reticent when questioned about the prospect of a change of commanders at Manila, there is every reason believe, after careful inquiry in authoritative quarters, that the question was not mentioned at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet. Certainly there is no difference of opinion between President McKinley and Secretary Root. One official, who must be

thoroughly familiar with the situation, said he

would stake his life that the matter was not

under consideration and that the President has given no thought to it. From all accounts the President and Secretary Root are very well satisfied with the conduct of Gen. Otis in the Philippines. It is said that they have gone carefully into his record as Governor-General of the Archinelago and commander of the Eighth Army Corps, and became convinced that he had done everything that could be done with the force under his command in the campaign against Aguinaldo's army. A high military authority pointed out to-day that if any change were contemplated, it was strange that a selection of Gen. Otis's successor had not been made by this time, as it would not only take wo months for the officer chosen to get to Manila, but he would be obliged to spend several weeks, at least, in looking over the field before he could arrange his plans for an aggressive movement against the Pilipinos.

CAPT. COONEY RAIDS AN OPIUM DEN. Eleven Prisoners Taken in the Rear of a

The police of the West Thirty-seventh street station raided an opium joint in the rear of a Chinese fancy goods store at 496 Seventh avenue last night and succeeded in arresting eleven prisoners. Acting Captain Cooney had suspected that the store was a mere blind for an opium den. Entering the place in citizen's clothes last night he pushed aside Lee Wah, who said that he owned the place, and walked into the rear room, where he found twelve bunks all occupied by persons smoking opium. He guarded the place while word was sent for the patrol wagon, but three men escaped over the rear fence. The others, nine men and two women were taken to the station. The police also captured six pipes, seven lamps and six trays.

NEW MAJOR FOR THE STH REGIMENT. Capt. Edwards Chosen to Succeed Major

Freeman, Who Resigned. Capt. Robert Edwards, Jr., was unanimously elected junior Major of the Eighth Regiment last night, succeeding Major Freeman who resigned a short time ago. Previous to the elecion of Edwards, a complimentary vote was given to Capt. Frank O. Sauvau, senior Captain in the regiment, who did not desire to be a

candidate. Major Edwards was second senior Captain in the Eighth, and joined it as a private in Company B on Oct. 2, 1890. He served as Captain with the volunteer regiment during the Span-

MAD FATHER KILLED HIS MAD SON Then Shot Himself and Left a Letter Saying

He Hated All Dectors. HANNIBAL, Mo., Sept. 8 .- M. H. Roberts killed his sleeping son Sidney early this morning and then shot himself, inflicting a mortal wound. Roberts is 55 years old and Sidney was 25, A etter was found in the bedroom addressed to

the Coroner, as follows: "You may come to view my body, M. H. Roberts, and my son, Sidney L. Roberts, also, but it will not be necessary for doctors to in vestigate the cause. I do hate all doctors; they are all the same to me. I killed my son my-

Sidney returned from the St. Joseph Insane Asylum three weeks ago. The murderer was

MAKES ITS OWN MONKY.

also insane.

Peculiar Payments Made to Miners by a Labor Exchange in Missouri. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. S .- The United States Marshal here is investigating a mining concern of Lexington, Mo., which issues serio made somewhat like Treasury notes, in denominations from \$10 to 5 cents with which miners are paid instead of money. The concern is called the Labor Exchange, and it obligates itself to redeem the paper in "labor or the products of labor." The scrip is largely used at

there accept it in place of cash, The United States District Attorney holds hat this practice is in violation of the law against making and issuing any obligation in he "likeness and similitude of an obligation of the United States." The Labor Exchange

Lexington and Wellington for money. Stores

will be notified to discontinue its practice. MILK PUMPED INTO COWSS

An Alleged Scheme to Win Prizes at a

Show That Resulted Fatally. TORONTO, Sept. 8 .- The directors of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition were engaged to-day on a peculiar case. A dozen valuable

dairy cows exhibited at the show died early in the week and it was suspected that they had been poisoned. On investigation it was found that the cows had died of lung apoplexy. Now it is believed that death was caused by milk being pumped into their udders in order to inflate them after they had been milked out elean by exhibition officers on the evening before judging. No one charges the owners of the cows with fraud, but the exhibition diese. tors showed their disapproval of the practice by cancelling all prizes awarded to the cows in question.

CHICKENS HATCHED IN TRANSIT. Effect of the Hot Weather in the West on a Case of Eggs.

Sr. Louis, Sept 8-Employees of the Julius Vogeler Commission Company opened a case of eggs received by express this morning from Grasconade county and were greated with "peep! peep!" seven chickens having been hatched out in transit. The temperature has been above the century mark for several days and the chickens were the work of nature's incubator. The chickens were perfectly healthy. They were exhibited on 'Change this after-

MR. CHOKER IN MICHIGAN?

Report That He Has Been Visiting the Home of His Friend, Charles S. Engel. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8.-Newspaper correpondents in Fabius, Mich., insist that Richard Croker has been there since Aug IO, and that he left for Detroit to-day. It is declared that Mr. Croker has been visiting the home of his friend, Charles S. Engel, of Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau to-day issued the following special bulletin:
"Hurricane signal displayed at St. Kitts,
West Indies. Storm central east of that
island, amourently moving nor hwest."

MR. ARCHBOLD TESTIFIES.

STANDARD OIL MAN BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Denies That the Railroads Gave Reports to the Standard, and Says the Company Has Strictly Obeyed the Interstate Law -Declined All Propositions to Combine With Its Rival, the Pure Oil Company-Statement Showing the Benefit to the Public of the Standard Oil Company.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-The examination of Vice-President John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company of New York. took up the entire session of the States Industrial Commission to-day. It was enlivened by numerous wordy encounters between the witness and members of the commission, and those members of a rival corporation who had previously given their testimony. Mr. Archbold attacked the testimony of these witnesses, in some cases denouncing their statements as utterly false drawing sharp replies from such of them as were present. He also became involved in a controversy with the acting chairman of the commission, Mr. Phillips, and the latter will take the stand to-morrow after General Counsel Rodgers has been heard. Mr. Archbold concluded his testimony by reading a prepared statement in defence of the Standard Oil Company on economic and ethical grounds, in which he said that such organizations were an absolute necessity for the successful development and promotion of business. Touching on trust legislation, he asserted that the next great and inevitable step of progress in the direction of commercial development lay in the direction of National or Federal corporations. He suggested for the consideration of the commission the thought

of a Federal corporation law. Mr. Archbold's examination was begun immediately after the assembling of the commission. He requested that he be permitted to answer a number of criticisms on the company before proceeding to a statement as to its methods. Permission being granted, Mr. Archibold said that the first witness, James W. Les of Pennsylvania. President of the Pure Off Company, acknowledged himself to be the

head of the greatest trust and only trust in oil. At this point, it having been evident for several days that the trend of the testimeny by Standard Oll witnesses would be to justify the course pursued by the company in attacking the Pure Oil Company. Chairman Phillips, who is a large stockholder in the Pure Oil Company. rival of the Standard, arose and said that he wished it understood that he was connected with that company, but he also wished to distinctly declare that he and his company were willing to submit to any legislation designed to protect the interests of all. His company was incorporated according to the law and was proceeding lawfully. He had no objection to

his statement being entered as evidence. Mr. Archbold then denied the statements of Lee and State Senator Emory, of Bradford, Pa., that the railroads gave immense rebates to the Standard Oil Company. He took up the history of the rebate system and gave figures to show that the Standard Oil Company had always been a subject of persecution at the hands of the railroads, and said that whenever rebates were given to the Standard Oil Company similar rebates were given to other ship-

"I give this as an answer and, I trust, a final he said. "to that dusty old lie about the \$10,000,000 in rebates."

Mr. Lee, he said, apparently thought the old lies about rebates had been exhausted and had to introduce some new features, and had therefore selected the story that the railroads were being robbed by officials who make diseriminating tariffs in favor of the Standard. which statement, the witness said was untrue. and he defied Lee to produce a scintilla of evi-

dence to prove it. "Since the passage of the Interstate Commercial law," he said, "we have strictly obeyed Before the passage of that law the ad vantage in the rates went to the consumer. We were not averse to the passage of the Interstate Commerce law, but on the contrary we strongly favored it, and the records show that we were right, as the greatest period of our prosperity has come after the passage of

Mr. Archbold submitted a number of letters from the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Boston and Maine, Chicago and Alton, Lake Shore and Western, Northern Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and other railroads, all denying that since the passage of the Interstate Commerce law, any special rates

had been given to the Standard Company. In reply to a question, Mr. Archbold said he did not know of any advantage being given to the company by more rapid movement of its freight. The old system of rebates was ontirely vicious and contrary to the interests of he Standard Oil Company

"We are not disposed to take rebates even if we dared." he said, "as we are too shining a mark: but we have to keep a pretty close watch on our competitors. The business of the Standard was so great that in the old days the railroads offered the Standard lower rates than to its competitors in order to secure its busi-DASS.

In regard to the prices of refined oil in New York during 1806, Mr. Lee had testified that the Standard was charging its, cents a gallon, but when the Pure Oil Company entered the fleid the price was dropped to 5% cents. Mr. Archbold read from the price list for March that the price in New York averaged 7.58 cents. Oil at the wells was \$1.33 per barrel. In April refined oil in New York sold at 7.31 cents a gallon, while the crude brought \$1.22 per barrel at the wells; May, 6360 cents for refined in New York and \$1.10 for the crude; June, 6.72 cents and \$1.15 for the crude; July, 6.23 cents for the refined and \$1.09 for crude. This was intended to demonstrate that the price of refined oil in New York went down because of the reduction of the price of oil at the wells, and not because of the competition of

the Pure Oil Company. Mr. Archbold cited a contract between the United States Pipe Line and the Central Railroad of New Jersey that the Standard had never had any contract as favorable as this one. He denied that the Standard Oil Company had ever made any proposition to the Pure Oil Company looking toward a consolidation of the two companies, or a division of territory or any other arrangements to divide the tr. de. On the contrary, propositions had been made by representatives of the Pure Oil Company, Mesars, Lee, Phillips, McDowell and others, which were declined because of their illegality and because the Standard people knew the character of the men making the proposals and did not trust them. This statement brought Chairman Phillips, one of the men to whom reference was made, to his feet, with the query:

"Do you mean to include all?" "All the persons named," responded the wit

"Do you not know that persons came from your office to ours with such propositions?" Mr

Mr. Archibold denied this, and after a brief whispered conversation with Mr. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, said: After consulting with Mr. Rogers I answer broadly that we have never sent an emissary

to you. "Do you say you were approached by others in an unlawful way?" Mr. Phillips asked. "I do not say so. The time you came to Mr.

Rogers and myself, your proposition was for a division of the business, that we should have a